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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/645,709	08/24/2000	David S. Bréed	ATI-165	3330
22846	7590	03/22/2006	EXAMINER	
BRIAN ROFFE, ESQ 11 SUNRISE PLAZA, SUITE 303 VALLEY STREAM, NY 11580-6170				CHANG, KENT WU
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2629				

DATE MAILED: 03/22/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/645,709	BREED, DAVID S.	
	Examiner Kent Chang	Art Unit 2675	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 December 2005.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-6,8-17,21,22,27-30,51,54-62,64-66,89,91,92 and 94-113 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 19,20,23-26,32-50,67-70 and 72-88 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-6,8-17,21,22,27-30,51,54-62,64-66,89,91,92 and 94-113 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. In view of the Appeal Brief filed on 2/11/05, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. A new office action is set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed by an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. The previously paid notice of appeal fee and appeal brief fee can be applied to the new appeal. If, however, the appeal fees set forth in 37 CFR 41.20 have been increased since they were previously paid, then appellant must pay the difference between the increased fees and the amount previously paid.

A Supervisory Patent Examiner (SPE) has approved of reopening prosecution.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 89, 91-92, 95-99, 104-107 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Palalau et al (US Patent No. 6,373,472) in view of Schiffman (US Patent No. 5,061,996).

Consider claims 89, 91-92, 95, 98, 99, 104, 105, 106, 107. Palalau teaches a vehicle display system comprising forming means for forming a head up display image (the display 22 using a projector for projecting text and graphics into the windshield of a vehicle), interacting means (touch switches 28, 30, 32) located on the steering wheel and the top of the airbag area, coupled to the projecting means for interacting with the display system, wherein the touch switches (or touched location as recited in claims 98, 99) are correlated with the image based on the function group being selected (column 3 line 10 to column 5 line 23, column 6 lines 4-24). Furthermore, the system of Palalau is used to display all types of information including audio, climate, navigation, cruise, and fuel level indicating panel (therefore reads on claim 91, see Figures 3-7). Although Palalau does not specify the type of the touch switches, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use any type of well known switches including touch pad switches since they are all equally function well in generating a key input signal. Palalau does not show two head up displays.

However, Schiffman teaches a HUD system for a vehicle comprising a display for the driver and a display for the front passenger (column 5 lines 20-42 and Fig.7). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to use a display for the driver and a display for the front passenger as taught by Schiffman in the device of Palalau so as to enable both of the driver and passenger to view the images.

Consider claim 96. The switches in the device of Palalau are located on the cover of a conventional airbag module (see Fig.1).

Consider claim 97. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to construct the touch pad so that it would break upon deployment of the airbag otherwise it would prevent the deployment of the airbag.

4. Claims 100-103 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Palalau et al (US Patent No. 6,373,472) in view of Schiffman (US Patent No. 5,061,996) as applied to claim 89 above, and further in view of Smith (US Patent No. 6,195,000).

Consider claims 100-103. As stated above, Palalau as modified teaches a vehicle display system comprising a projector having a combiner for projecting text and graphics into the windshield of a vehicle (22), interacting means (touch switches 28, 30, 32) coupled to the projecting means for interacting with the display system (column 3 line 10 to column 5 line 23). Palalau does not show a wireless input device separable from the vehicle.

However, Smith teaches a detachable input device having wireless connection to a display for inputting command so as to enable the user to store and use the input device in any location within the car (column 4 lines 5-23). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to use a detachable input device having wireless connection to the display for inputting command as taught by Smith in the device of Palalau so as to enable the user to store and conveniently use the input device in any location within the car.

5. Claims 94 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Palalau et al (US Patent No. 6,373,472) in view of Schiffman (US Patent No. 5,061,996) and Berstis et al (US Patent No. 6,505,165).

As stated above, Palalau as modified teaches a vehicle display system comprising a projector for projecting text and graphics into the windshield of a vehicle (22), interacting means (touch switches 28, 30, 32) coupled to the projecting means for interacting with the display system (column 3 line 10 to column 5 line 23). Palalau as modified does not show using voice activation for command inputting.

However, Berstis teaches a HUD system for a vehicle using voice activation for command inputting (column 5 lines 47-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use voice activation for command inputting as taught by Berstis in the device of Palalau so as to enable the driver inputting command without having to divert the driver's attention away from the road as suggested by Berstis.

6. Claims 108-111 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Palalau et al (US Patent No. 6,373,472) in view of Schiffman (US Patent No. 5,061,996) and Matsumoto (US Patent No. 5,734,357).

As stated above, Palalau as modified teaches a vehicle display system comprising a projector having a combiner for projecting text and graphics into the windshield of a vehicle (22), interacting means (touch switches 28, 30, 32) coupled to the projecting means for interacting with the display system (column 3 line 10 to column 5 line 23). Palalau does not show adjusting the display position according to the position of the driver's eyes.

However, Matsumoto teaches a HUD system for a vehicle comprising a detector for detecting the position of the driver's eyes so as to adjust the display position (column 3 line 61 to column 4 line 67). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a detector for detecting the position of the driver's eyes as taught by Matsumoto in the device of palalau so as to adjust the display position for easy viewing.

7. Claims 1-4, 8-12, 17, 21, 22, 71, 112, 113 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Palalau et al (US Patent No. 6,373,472) in view of Matsui (US Patent No. 6,215,479).

Palalau teaches a vehicle display system comprising forming means for forming a head up display image (the display 22 using a projector for projecting text and graphics into the windshield of a vehicle), interacting means (touch switches 28, 30, 32) located on the steering wheel and the top of the airbag area, coupled to

the projecting means for interacting with the display system, wherein the touch switches are correlated with the image based on the function group being selected (column 3 line 10 to column 5 line 23, column 6 lines 4-24).

Furthermore, the system of Palalau is used to display all types of information including audio, climate, navigation, cruise, and fuel level indicating panel (therefore reads on claim 91, see Figures 3-7). Palalau is silent in showing a cursor on the screen correlated to the touched position.

However, Matsui teaches a system having a screen and a touch pad for data inputting, wherein a pointer is displayed on the screen correlated to the touched position so as to allow the user to see the position of data inputting (see column 16 lines 13-20 and Fig.7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to show a pointer on the screen correlated to the touched position so as to allow the user to see the position of data inputting as suggested by Matsui.

Consider claims 9-10. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to construct the touch pad so that it would break upon deployment of the airbag otherwise it would prevent the deployment of the airbag.

As to claim 22, it would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a holographic combiner in the device of Palalau

as modified since the examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known to use a holographic combiner in a vehicular display system.

8. Claims 13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Palalau et al (US Patent No. 6,373,472) in view of Matsui (US Patent No. 6,215,479) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Smith (US Patent No. 6,195,000).

Consider claims 13-16. As stated above, Palalau as modified teaches a vehicle display system comprising a projector having a combiner for projecting text and graphics into the windshield of a vehicle (22), interacting means (touch switches 28, 30, 32) coupled to the projecting means for interacting with the display system (column 3 line 10 to column 5 line 23). Palalau does not show a wireless input device separable from the vehicle.

However, Smith teaches a detachable input device having wireless connection to a display for inputting command so as to enable the user to store and use the input device in any location within the car (column 4 lines 5-23). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a detachable input device having wireless connection to the display for inputting command as taught by Smith in the device of Palalau so as to enable the user to store and conveniently use the input device in any location within the car.

9. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Palalau et al (US Patent No. 6,373,472) and Matsui (US Patent No. 6,215,479) as claim 1 above, and further in view of Schiffman (US Patent No. 5,061,996).

Schiffman further teaches a HUD system for a vehicle comprising a display for the driver and a display for the front passenger (column 5 lines 20-42 and Fig.7). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a display for the driver and a display for the front passenger as taught by Schiffman in the device of Palalau as modified so as to enable both of the driver and passenger to view the images.

10. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Palalau et al (US Patent No. 6,373,472) and Matsui (US Patent No. 6,215,479) as claim 1 above, and further in view of Berstis et al (US Patent No. 6,505,165).

Berstis further teaches a HUD system for a vehicle using voice activation for command inputting (column 5 lines 47-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use voice activation for command inputting as taught by Berstis in the device of Palalau as modified so as to enable the driver inputting command without having to divert the driver's attention away from the road as suggested by Berstis.

11. Claims 27-30, 51 and 54-62, 64-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Palalau et al (US Patent No. 6,373,472) in view of Matsui (US Patent No. 6,215,479) and Matsumoto (US Patent No. 5,734,357).

Palalau teaches a vehicle display system comprising forming means for forming a head up display image (the projector for projecting text and graphics into the windshield of a vehicle 22), interacting means (touch switches 28, 30) located on the steering wheel and the top of the airbag area, coupled to the projecting means for interacting with the display system, wherein the touch switches (or touched location as recited in claims 98, 99) are correlated with the image based on the function group being selected (column 3 line 10 to column 5 line 23). Furthermore, the system of Palalau is used to display all types of information including audio, climate, navigation, cruise, and fuel level indicating panel (therefore reads on claim 91, see Figures 3-7). Although Palalau does not specify the type of the touch switches, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use any type of well known switches including touch pad switches since they are all equally function well in generating a key input signal. Palalau is silent in showing a cursor on the screen correlated to the touched position.

However, Matsui teaches a system having a screen and a touch pad for data inputting, wherein a pointer is displayed on the screen correlated to the touched position so as to allow the user to see the position of data inputting (see column 16 lines 13-20 and Fig.7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to show a pointer on the screen correlated to the touched position so as to allow the user to see the position of data inputting as suggested by Matsui.

Palalau as modified does not show adjusting the display position according to the position of the driver's eyes.

However, Matsumoto teaches a HUD system for a vehicle comprising a detector for detecting the position of the driver's eyes so as to adjust the display position (column 3 line 61 to column 4 line 67). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a detector for detecting the position of the driver's eyes as taught by Matsumoto in the device of palalau as modified so as to adjust the display position for easy viewing.

Consider claims 58-61. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a detachable touch pad with wireless communication for inputting command so as to enable the user to store and use the touch pad in any location within the car.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

12. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
13. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections

are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

14. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Matsui clearly teaches displaying a pointer on a projected screen (Palalau also uses a projector for projecting text and graphics on the screen) correlated to the touched position so as to allow the user to see the position of data inputting (see column 16 lines 13-20 and Fig.7).

The remainder of the pertinent topics for argument are present in the appropriate rejections above.

### ***Conclusion***

15. Applicant's amendment filed 3/31/04 necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

#### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kent Chang whose telephone number is 571-272-7667. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday from 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sumati Lefkowitz, can be reached at 571-272-3638.

**Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, D.C. 20231

**or faxed to:**

**571-273-8300**

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to the Customer Service Window, now located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.

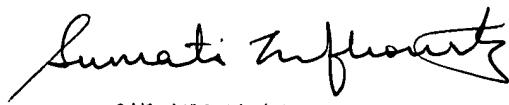
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3/19/06



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